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frankly confess that I do *not* at present. I am, dear Sir, with great regard, ever truly and sincerely, yours,

"STANHOPE."

**LINEN TRADE.**

The following letter of Mr. Corry, Secretary to the Linen Board, is in answer to an application from the Trade, on a very important regulation, the publication of the names of delinquents against the Linen-laws. By a monthly publication of this nature, in the different brown-linen markets, the names of all offenders against the Linen-laws will be made known, as well as the offences committed, and fines levied.

*Linen Board, Nov. 8, 1811.*

SIR,

I am commanded by the Trustees of the Linen and Hempen Manufactures, to acquaint you, that having taken into consideration the memorial transmitted to them by you, from sundry Magistrates and Linen-drapers of the towns and neighbourhood of Belfast and Lisburn, praying them to order a monthly report of fines levied by County Inspectors to be published, they have agreed to the same.

In obedience to their orders, means shall be promptly taken to carry this regulation into effect.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES CORRY.

*Robert Williamson, Eig. Lambeg-house.*

**ORANGE MANIFESTO.**

The following Manifesto was copied from a paper posted on the Church-gate of Lisburn. It probably proceeds from some of their authorities, and is curious, as developing the views of that society, to whom it is addressed.

**"Orangemen,"**

"Many are the malicious plots your enemies have devised against you; many are the ridiculous publications they have set forth for your destruction: even in the Belfast Magazine for June and July, 1810.\* Yet to your faces they will speak fair. Take care, for they would deceive the very elect, if possible. So always be on your guard, and believe not what they say respecting government. Because, Orangemen, you stepped forth like men, regardless of danger, to defend your King and glorious constitution, and as long as you keep your former character, government will support you in all your undertakings. God save our King.

"Orangemen, beware! because a deadly blow is intended!]"

\* The writer might also have added the Belfast Magazine for July, 1811, in which, in stronger terms, the Orange system is again reprobated.

† Are corruption and peculation integral parts of our constitution, or are they not excrescences which deform a fabric originally good, or at least improvable. They who reap emoluments from these causes, may well be clamorous in their support. But the people suffer.

‡ Here we have the exclusive display of loyalty, the bane of the country, when a party, a faction, arrogate to themselves a claim for superior loyalty. There is something insidious in the expressions, "our King."

|| These dark insinuations are calculated to arouse to animosities through the medium of working on the fears of the credulous, who suffer themselves to be duped

**AGRICULTURAL REPORT.**

*From October 20, to November 20.*

THE weather has been generally wet and stormy since last report, until about the 12th of this month, when a favourable change took place, which afforded an opportunity to the farmer to raise his late crops of potatoes: these have turned out a much better crop than there was any reason to expect, from the unusual lateness of planting. The openness of the weather, and the absence of frost, have contributed much to their attaining maturity. The crop of this nutritious and necessary root is however, on an average a deficient one, and as it is now pretty fully ascertained, that the oat crops throughout the country are much below the usual produce, there is a prospect of provisions being much higher than they have been for several years past.

The high price of wheat will probably induce the farmer to sow a greater quantity of

**BELFAST MAG. NO. XL.**

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that grain than usual, less of course will be brought to market, and the price will consequently be kept up.

The price of flax has latterly experienced a considerable advance in the markets; the demand for it for exportation, added to the deficiency of its produce this season, accounts for the extraordinary rise.

In the South, grain of every kind has risen very much. At Carlow, wheat was 52 to 54s. per barrel, of 20 stones...barley was 23 to 24s. per barrel, of 16 stones...oats, 18 to 20s. per barrel, of 14 stones; and at the sea-ports prices were still higher. But potatoes, the main support of the poor, had not advanced, and were still at 3½d. to 4d. per stone. It was hoped, that there would be sufficiency of this useful article of food, and that the alarms in many quarters are not well founded.

#### COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE new regulations adopted by the Linen Board, in consequence of a memorial from the linendrapers of Belfast and Lisburn, as noticed at page 417 of this magazine, will, when carried into effect, be productive of much benefit to the trade, in the correction of abuses. Publicity is essential to the ends of justice. On the one hand, offenders against the law should be known, and on the other, they should have the satisfaction to know, that the fines imposed on them are inflicted according to a due course of law. As matters in some cases have been managed, the imposition of fines has been more in the nature of compositions for the liberty of continuing frauds, rather than as calculated radically to cut them up. It is especially incumbent on magistrates, minutely to examine into all breaches of the linen laws, of which complaint is made to them, and not to trust to *ex parte* evidence, so that neither the innocent should be punished, nor the guilty permitted to go free. The publication in each market-town of the fines levied in the preceding month, is well calculated to promote these ends, if the orders of the linen board be properly fulfilled, and it is a duty of the trade to see that they are *substantially* obeyed. In some markets much frequented by buyers on commission, complaints are made, that they too frequently, for the sake of making larger purchases, obstruct the proper exercise of the law, by winking at abuses in the sellers, and do not properly support the inspectors in their exertions to prevent jobbing, and other illegal and improper practices. Public officers are entitled to public support, while they are found in the discharge of their duty. The new regulations have no tendency to relax proper exertions. They are calculated to repress improprieties in the mode of punishing, and above all, to enforce publicity, which is an essential quality of justice.

The linen-trade continues without amendment. The cotton-trade in this country has latterly not suffered so deeply as in the sister country. From local causes the home consumption has been pretty brisk, and is the almost only share we have of the cotton trade, but the closing of the continent against British manufactures has injured their trade most essentially. As we had but little share in that trade, its loss is less felt. The manufacturers and work-people in Lancashire suffer heavily. At Liverpool distress is great, between the badness of trade, and the probable high prices of provisions during the ensuing winter, it has been computed that 20,000 persons in that town, about one-fifth of its population will be likely to stand in need of charitable aid, to enable them to get through the winter. Some amendment is reported to have taken place in Liverpool in relation to cottons and sugar, and that a little revival of trade has been the consequence, as may be gathered from the following extracts:

" From the great defalcation which has taken place in the imports of Cotton for the last two months, and the prevalent opinion that the supplies, under existing circumstances, must necessarily continue to be limited, an evident change has of late been produced on the minds of both buyers and sellers. A speculative demand has accordingly been excited; the dealers have also been induced to come forward with more spirit than we have witnessed for a long time past, and from an increasing reluctance on the part of the holders to sell, the prices of almost every kind of Cotton have been